WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. II.] SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1822. [NO. 93.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY,
By BINGHAM & WHITE.

TERMS:

The subscription to the WESTERN CAROLINIAN is *Three Dollars* per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth *gratis*.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms. *** Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

☞ All letters to the editors must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

Book-Binding Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of the Western section of N. Carolina and the adjoining districts of S. Carolina, that he has established the *Book-Binding Business*, in all of its various branches, in the town of Salisbury, N. C. He has taken the store formerly occupied by Wood & Krider, on Main-street, three doors E. N. E. from the Court-House.

Having devoted considerable time to acquire a competent knowledge of his business, in the city of Baltimore, the subscriber flatters himself that he will be able to execute every kind of work in his line, in a style and on terms that will give general satisfaction.

Merchants and others, can have *Blank Books* ruled and bound to any pattern, on short notice, as cheap and as well finished as any that can be brought from the North.

Old Books rebound on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders from a distance, for Binding of every description, will be faithfully attended to.

WILLIAM H. YOUNG.

Salisbury, June 8, 1821. 53

Private Entertainment.

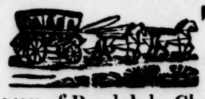
THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury and the adjacent country, that he has removed from his late residence on the north side of the Yadkin river, on the main road leading from Salem to Danville, 15 miles from Salisbury, and has taken the house formerly occupied by Capt. Ja. Krider, in town, on Main street, a few doors north of the Court-House; where he is prepared to keep a *House of Private Entertainment* for Travellers and citizens. He will at all times furnish Stabling, Fodder and Grain for Horses.

THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, Sept. 25, 1821. 78

N. B. Eight or ten BOARDERS will be taken at the customary prices in town.

New Stage to Raleigh.



THE subscriber, who is contractor for carrying the U. States Mail between Raleigh and Salisbury, by way of Randolph, Chatham, &c. respectfully informs the public, that he has fitted up an entire NEW STAGE; which, added to other improvements that have been made, will enable him to carry PASSENGERS with as much comfort and expedition as they can be carried by any line of stages in this part of the country. The scarcity of money, the reduction in the price of produce, &c. demand a correspondent reduction in every department of life: Therefore, the subscriber has determined to reduce the rate of passage from *eight* to *six* cents per mile. Gentlemen travelling from the West to Raleigh, or by way of Raleigh to the North, are invited to try the subscriber's Stage, as he feels assured it only needs a *trial* to gain a preference.

The Stage arrives in Salisbury every Tuesday, 8 or 9 o'clock, and departs thence for Raleigh the same day at 2 o'clock; it arrives in Raleigh Friday evening, and leaves there for Salisbury on Saturday at 2 o'clock.

May 22, 1821. 50 JOHN LANE.

Baking Business.

THE subscriber having employed a competent person, will keep on hand a constant supply of

Bread and Crackers, and Cakes, of every description,

as well as the various articles usually kept in a Confectionary Store,—all of which he will dispose of on very reasonable terms.

THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, Dec. 18, 1821.——80

NOTICE.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 9th of this instant, a negro man named JOE, and his wife named SINA, and two female children, one of the children four, the other two years old. Joe, the negro man, is twenty-five or six years old, five feet eight or nine inches high, stout built, very black, with uncommonly large feet; had on when he left me, a coarse blue broad cloth coat and a black wool hat. His wife Sina is twenty-eight or thirty years old, middle size, has large eyes, high cheek bones, spare face, her dress not recollected. It is thought that a negro girl named Silvia, the property of J. Purvines, my neighbour, who was missing on the same day that my negroes left me, is in company with them. Said Silvia is fourteen or fifteen years old, well grown of her age, dress not known. Any person who will apprehend said negroes, and lodge them in any Jail, so that I can get them, or deliver them to me, shall be rewarded for his trouble, with all reasonable expenses paid.

JOHN GRIER.

Mecklenburg County, N. C.

Feb. 1[illegible], 1822. 7w93—2.

A LIST OF

Military Land Warrants

ISSUED to the President and Trustees of the University of North-Carolina, since the sitting of the last General Assembly.

No. of Warrant.	*Original Claimants.*	*No. of Warrant.*	*Original Claimants.*
665	James Ammins	843	John Needham
666	Peter Rough	844	Jesse Nettles
667	Jesse Rowell	845	Abisha Oliver
668	Jack Rock	846	Patrick O'Kelly
673	Wm. Richards	847	Leonard Parker
674	Nathaniel Harris	848	Samuel Parker
677	William Logan	849	Thomas Peavey
678	John Wonks	850	Drury Perkinson
679	Hains White	851	John Roberts
680	Moses Stearn	852	John Richardson
681	Michael Scantlin	853	Wm. Rochester
682	John M'Kean	854	Charles Stewart
695	William Clifton	855	Benj. Stedman
696	Sim. Christophers	856	James Scott
697	William Barber	857	Martin Slayers
698	Hardy Cheshire	858	William Shield
699	Arthur Arnold	859	Jesse Siddle
700	John Brevard	860	Thomas Sillard
701	Richard Ward	861	William Talton
702	Knibb Wynn	862	Andrew Vanoy
703	Peter Duncan	863	Joseph J. Wade
704	Gilbert Miller	864	James Varkize
705	William Womack	865	Elisha White
706	Right Bass	866	Thomas Walker
707	William Wynn	867	John Burges
708	Samuel M'Dowg	868	Lewis Weaver
709	Thomas Ward	881	Eli Ely
710	Thos. Warwick	882	John Edwards
711	Edward Fossett	883	James Holden
712	Abiel Andrews	884	Thomas Loyd
718	Randol Bryant	885	Thomas Tucker
719	Benj. Bennett	886	William Douglas
720	Collin Brown	887	George Harrison
721	William Boling	888	David Jones
722	John Booth	889	Hardy Ridley
723	Thos. Blackleach	890	Edmund Blount
724	Jesse Benton	891	Willis Davis
725	Job Butts	892	John Burrows
726	Christ. Brannon	893	Job Mitchell
727	William Conner	894	John Southerland
728	John Conley	895	Isaac Roberts
729	Charles Conmor	896	Gabriel Terrell
730	John Condon	897	Etheldred Bosman
731	John Darby	898	Allen Baggott
732	William Ford	899	Henry Jason
733	Thomas Hewings	900	Bartlet Moreland
734	James Hilliard	901	Robert Palmer
735	Elisha Hubbart	902	William Shepard
736	Hardy Hines	903	William Hill
737	Malcom M'Daniel	904	Larie Linch
738	Matthew Newly	905	Charles Richards
739	Ed'wd Pendleton	906	James Chambers
740	James King, sen.	907	Ezekiel Griffin
741	Hezekiah Rice	908	Nichols Edmunds
742	Anth'y. Simmons	909	Benjamin Caffield
743	Adam Sykes	910	Howell Gee
744	Philip Thomas	911	Solomon Cooper
745	William Townly	912	Thomas Watson
746	John Tillery	913	George Close
747	Matthew White	914	Joseph Hodges
748	Henry Wiggins	915	David Walden
749	Thomas Bullock	916	Robert Williams
750	Baxter Boland	917	Benjamin Bird
	[returned & filed.]	918	Josiah Green
751	William Baker	919	Gerrard Craig
752	Robert Brewer	920	William Groves
753	Henry Coker	921	Richard Bradley
754	Dennis Dowling	922	Jno. Cheesborough
755	James Gilliham	923	Robert Duncan
756	Thomas Grisurt	924	Peter Kippey
757	Jacob Moore	925	William Huel
758	Matthew Warren	926	Robert Singleton
759	Hercules Ryan	927	Jethro Lassiter
760	George Redner	928	Levi West
761	Samuel Scott	929	Henry Blurton
762	Nathaniel Weat	930	William Roark
765	Negro Brutus	931	William Kennedy
766	Negro Frederick	932	Wm. Washington
767	John Hardy	933	Daniel Wade
768	Joel Martin	934	Thomas Whitley
769	Josiah Miller	935	John Cottle
770	Thomas Hutson	936	James Piner
771	Matthew Brickel	937	William Scantlin
772	John Bagnall	938	William Turpin
773	Henry Brantley	939	William Yates
774	David Burnett	940	Joseph Hyman
775	Charles Craben	941	Isham Carns
776	Martin Cole	942	Thomas Goff
777	Cubit	943	Lewis Outlaw
778	William Haygood	944	Joseph White
779	Jeremiah Messer	945	William Elks
780	William Stemm	946	John Arnold
781	Henry Vize	947	Samuel Burrows
782	Peter Brown	948	Richard Wheabey
783	Christ. Barlow	949	William Neil
784	Moses Byrd	950	Jacob Waddle
785	James Balentine	951	John Curtis
786	Richard Cordle	952	John Low
787	William Fox	961	Matthias Brickle
788	Wm. Flemming	962	Thomas Kent
789	Black Garrick	963	James Kelton
790	Benjamin Patrick	964	Samuel W. Lewis
791	John Foney	965	Jerome M'Mullen
792	Daniel Twigg	966	Joseph Miles
794	John Atkinson	967	John Morning
795	John Baker	968	Drury Chavous
796	Samuel Bradley	969	John Cumminger
797	John Boon	970	John Cook
798	Lewis Biddlehizer	971	Jacob Hafner
799	Joseph Beaumont	972	Isaac Cornelius
800	Joseph Cook	973	Thomas Pierson
801	John Cook	974	Richard D. Cook
802	John Campbell	975	Caleb Koen
803	David Conn	976	Robert Calf
804	Edward Cox	977	William Hurley
805	Charles Coleman	978	Josiah Daws
812	David Easter	985	Ebenezer Blackley
813	John Erwin	986	David Broadwell
814	William Ewell	987	Burrel Davis
815	Joshua Fenton	988	Thomas Little
816	Robert Griffin	989	Jeremiah Modlin
817	James Gunn	990	Michael Leoney
818	Stephen Harris of	991	Richard Bond
	Darnall's company.	992	John Pilchard
819	Burrell Hughes	993	James Faddles
820	John Hart	994	Thomas Pyot
821	Stephen Harris of	995	William Ward
	Stedman's comp'y.	996	Richard Lucas
822	Shadrach Homes	997	Joshua Stocks
823	Samuel Hollowell	998	William Kinkaid
824	James Hall	999	William Risk
825	Thomas Hill	1019	Armwell Herron
826	George Hill	1020	George Richards
827	Thomas Hopkins	1021	P. Harrington
806	Thomas Cook	979	Sam. Norsworthy
807	Aaron Davis	980	George Nicholas
808	James Dupre.	981	James Roper
809	George Dixon	982	Robert Harper
810	Thomas Endless	983	Richard Martin
811	Thomas Eburn	984	Caleb Albertson
828	Thomas Hicks	1022	Charles Haslip
829	Littleton Johnston	1023	John Donnelly
830	James Jennings	1024	Benjamin Dorland
831	Thomas Jeffries	1025	Broton Jones
832	Elijah Jenkins	1026	Francis Jack
833	Jacob Kittle	1027	Bryan Montague
834	Archibald Kennedy	1028	Sam. Montague
835	John Ledum	1029	Job Ward
836	John Liscombe	1030	Timothy Plumpus
837	Willis Marshall	1031	Wm. Stewart
838	Charles Mixom	1032	Jacob Owens
839	John Moore	1033	Sam. Goodman
840	Bryan Madry	1034	Wm. Gregory
841	Samuel M'Elroy	1035	David Charney
842	Joseph M'Daniel		3M87

Published by order of the General Assembly.

Catawba Navigation
COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the third instalment, of ten dollars on each and every share subscribed on the books of the Catawba Navigation Company, has been called for, and is hereby required to be paid to the Treasurer of the Company on or before the 27th day of May next. A positive sale of the stock of all delinquent stockholders will take place at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the said 27th day of May; at which time and place a general meeting of the stockholders is requested, when a statement of the affairs of the Company will be submitted to them, and certificates of stock will issue to the stockholders.

ISAAC T. AVERY, *President.*

5w92

Bar Iron and Castings.

THE undersigned for the accommodation of his customers, has brought to his Furnace, seven miles and a half west of Beattie's Ford, on Catawba, a large and general assortment of BAR IRON, consisting of wagon tires, plough-moulds, axe-bars, &c. &c. The Furnace being in blast and forge in operation, he expects to keep up at said Furnace a constant supply of bar iron and castings. Corn, flour, and bacon, (as much as wanted,) will be received in payment at a fair price.

J. GRAHAM.

February 25, 1822.——5w91P

Agricultural.

THE Rowan Agricultural Society will meet at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Thursday, the 28th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN BEARD, Jr. *Sec'y.*

March 1, 1822. 4w91

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Sam[illegible] W. Lindsay & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

SAML. W. LINDSAY,
ANDREW LINDSAY,
JOHN LINDSAY.

Mecklenburg, Jan. 17, 1822.——4w92P

Sheriff's Sale.

I SHALL proceed to sell the following tracts of land, at the Court-House in Morganton, on Saturday, the 27th day of April next, to satisfy the taxes due on them for 1820, viz:

250 acres, given in by Ephraim Evens, lying on a branch of the Catawba river, 6 miles east of Morganton; value $250.

150 acres lying on the waters of Silver Creek, given in by John Reinels; value $150.

50 acres on the waters of the south fork of Catawba river, given in by Daniel Workman; value $25.

100 acres given in by Eli Hufman, on Rock Creek, a water of the south fork of Catawba, for 1817, 1818, 1819, and 1820; valued at $100 the three first years; at $50 for 1820.

M. BRITTAIN,
Sheriff Burke County, N. C.

February 20, 1822.——7w91

Taken Up

AND committed to the jail in Mecklenburg county, N. C. a negro fellow who calls himself GEORGE. He is of a yellow complexion, 30 or 35 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, says he belongs to Dr. Thomas Briggs, Edgefield, S. C. and that he left his master towards the latter part of the summer, 1821. Also, one who calls himself PHIL, about 34 years of age, near 6 feet high, black complexion, and says he belongs to Thos. Key, of Albermarle county, Va. Left his master some few miles north of Salisbury, in the summer of 1821.

3w92P

ALLEN BALDWIN, *Jailor.*

20 Dollars Reward

RANAWAY from the subscriber in Union District, S. Carolina, a negro fellow named TOM, about twenty years of age, four feet 8 or 9 inches high, slim made and active. Had on when he went away, a dark home spun coat, white woollen pantaloons, and swansdown waistcoat. He left home in company with Jack and Peter, belonging to Miles Ferguson, also Phill, belonging to the subscriber. Jack and Phill have since been taken and committed to Salisbury Jail: Peter has also been got out of Charlotte Jail. Jack and Phill say they parted with Tom in a few days after Peter was taken, and one or two days before they were caught, on the hill, between Salisbury and Charlotte. Whoever will deliver Tom to me, or take and lodge him in Jail, so that I can get him, shall receive the above reward.

NATHL. GIST

February, 1822. 4wt93P

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, at Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, N. Carolina, a Negro Boy by the name of SIMON; dark complexion, stout made, and five feet seven or eight inches high. He speaks low when spoken to. It is supposed that he will make towards the county of Prince William, Virginia, as he was purchased in that county. I will give the above reward if the said negro is delivered to *Isaac Wilie*, Concord, Cabarrus county, or 25 dollars if secured in any jail, and information given, so that I get him again.

EVAN WILIE.

March 24, 1822 [illegible]

Legislature N. Carolina.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

DEBATE ON THE
CONVENTION QUESTION.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—DEC. 1821.

The House formed itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. *Brickell* in the Chair, on the following Resolutions, submitted by Mr. *Fisher*, from Salisbury, on the 11th instant:

1. *Resolved by the General Assembly of North-Carolina*, That the representation of the people of this State in both branches of the Legislature, under the present Constitution, is greatly unequal, unjust, and anti-republican.

2. *Resolved*, That the Constitution ought to be so amended as that each citizen of the State should have an equal share in the rights of representation upon the principle of free white population and taxation, or of free white population, including three-fifths of all other persons.

3. *Therefore, Resolved*, That, at the next election for Members of the Assembly, the people of this State, who are entitled to vote for Members of the House of Commons, be invited to vote at the said election, whether they are in favor of a Convention, or not, by writing on their ticket, *Convention*, or *No Convention.*

4. *Resolved*, That the Sheriff of each county in this State, or other returning officers, be and they are hereby directed, immediately after the next election, to ascertain the number of votes given in for or against a Convention, and to make out a correct statement thereof, and transmit the same to the governor, to be laid before the next Assembly.

Mr. Fisher said, before he entered upon the subject of the resolutions, he must express his thanks for the very courteous manner with which the house had thus far treated his proposition. He could not forbear contrasting their conduct on this occasion with that of another body not far off; and he was proud that the comparison redounds so much to the advantage of this House. When a member, said Mr. F. rises in his place, and submits a respectful proposition, it is nothing but justice to give him an opportunity of delivering his reasons in its favor—it is common courtesy to let him be heard. But for the majority to arrest it at the threshold, and at once put it down, is neither justice nor courtesy.* Majorities should remember, that minorities too have rights. And, sir, when the majority of a deliberative Assembly, in the true spirit of tyranny, prohibits debate, gloomy indeed is the prospect of an impartial decision at such a tribunal. In looking in on such a body, we are almost tempted to say, as is said of Dante's Hell, "Hope never enters here." But, if one branch of the Legislature has shewn us that we have nothing to hope from them, we may rejoice that prospects are more promising here—that in this House, we will at least be decently heard. Mr. F. said he regretted the occasion that had called forth these remarks. He would now proceed to the subject before the committee.

Sir, whenever a convention is talked of, we immediately hear the cry of the sacredness of the Constitution—that it is the work of our forefathers, and, therefore, it is next to sacrilege to touch it. This cant is the chief argument used by many against calling a convention, and, as there are some well-meaning persons on whom it had influence, Mr. F. said he would, in the *first* place, call the attention of gentlemen to the circumstances under which the constitution was formed, and see if these were the most favorable for the accomplishment of a work of such magnitude. He would then proceed to point out some of the defects of the constitution requiring amendment.

When we consider the state of things under which the constitution was framed, it would be a miracle were it otherwise than defective. The whole continent was full of confusion; in our *own state* more particularly, the difference of opinion among the people ran high. The majority, it is true, were in favor of the new order of things, but there were many who still adhered to the old;—and *all*, from habits, from education, and early feelings, were strongly attached to the principles of the British Government—they still thought that the British Constitution and forms, were the wisest and best. Sir, if it was necessary to stop by the way to prove the existence of these feelings, proofs are abundant. The very Congress that framed the constitution furnish proofs. *That* body, in the most solemn manner, signed a *test* in which these attachments were declared. The Congress that met at Hillsborough, only twelve months before, also furnish proofs: they in like manner signed the test, acknowledging the British Constitution and Laws. [Here Mr. F. read several extracts from the Journals of the Congresses of Hillsborough and Halifax, to shew the feelings that prevailed in those bodies, and their high estimation of the forms and laws of the mother country.] But, continued he, besides these feelings, strongly inclining that body to the adoption, in the new Constitution, of British and Provincial forms and principles, there were still many other embarrassments that surrounded [illegible] They were engaged in a work to them new;—new indeed to the world. History furnished no example where any people had met together, under like circumstances, to frame a government for themselves. Constitution-making was, as yet, but little known. They were without the light of experience, or the benefit of the examples of the other states; for, as yet, but few of the states had formed their constitutions. Under circumstances like these, is it at all surprising that the Congress at Halifax should form a constitution partaking largely of the features and forms of the British institutions? Indeed, it was their design to do so, in order that it might be the more acceptable to all classes of the people. In an address published by the Congress of Hillsborough, to the British people, we find the following sentiment: "*Whenever we have departed from the forms of the Constitution, our own safety and self-preservation have dictated the expedient.*"

But there is another fact that must be considered on this part of the subject. Mr. F. said, until within a short time, he had all along entertained the opinion, that the Congress of Halifax had been chosen and convened for the sole and express purpose of forming a constitution. This was far from being the case. Judging from the journals of that body, the formation of a constitution seems to have been but a minor object of their attention. The Congress met and proceeded to business. In a few days, a committee was raised for the purpose of draughting and reporting a Bill of Rights, and the form of a constitution. The Congress then resumed its other business, of which it had a vast crowd, such as naturally arose out of the state of the times, and the situation of the country. Thus they went on, until the committee reported the form of a constitution and Bill of Rights, which were examined, amended, passed at short intervals their several readings, and finally adopted. Judging from the journals, the whole time bestowed by the Congress on that subject, could not have equaled more than four or five days, at the most; and, out of two quires of paper containing the journal, not more than three pages are taken up with the proceedings on the subject of the constitution. After the adoption of the constitution, the Congress continued in session for some time, devoting its attention to the many interesting and embarrassing subjects before it:—such as raising troops, providing the ways and means, hearing memorials, and settling the internal condition of the state. These things, said Mr. F. I only mention, to shew the pressing difficulties that engaged the attention of the Congress, and how utterly impossible it was for them to bestow that time and deliberation upon the formation of the constitution that its great importance required. Indeed, the examination of the journals connected with the consideration of these circumstances, must satisfy every impartial mind, that the framers of the constitution only intended it as a temporary work—one that the people would examine, alter and amend, when the troubles of war would pass away, and the sunshine of peace be restored. But grant, for a moment, that the Congress of Halifax designed this as a permanent constitution, then we must recur to still other

* Mr. F. alluded to the conduct of the Senate. When Mr. Williamson introduced resolutions similar to those of Mr. F. that body refused to refer them to a committee of the whole House, or even to lay them on the table, but showed a disposition to reject them at once. On the next day, however, they agreed to consider the resolutions.

circumstances to shew how next to impossible it was for them to form a constitution that would suit the future condition of the state. The same feelings that now are called *Eastern* and *Western*, then, and long before, existed in the Province of North-Carolina. If they existed among the people, it is reasonable to presume that they were not absent from the Congress of Halifax. Indeed the journals of that body furnish proofs of the fact. In the several Congresses before that of Halifax, the votes were always taken by "Counties and Towns." In that of Halifax, a proposition was made to change the mode so as that each individual member should have one vote. For this proposition every western county voted—against it, none but the smallest counties in the east voted. In the Congress that adopted the constitution, 36 counties were represented; of these, only ten were western: All that wide range of country lying west of Raleigh, was then divided only into ten counties. That body being thus composed, suppose that an effort had been made to fix the principles of representation on other basis than the present, what would have been the result? The same feeling that will influence members on these resolutions would have put it down: the vote, in all probability, would have been 26 against 10.

These, sir, said Mr. F. were the circumstances under which our state government was formed; and this accounts for the features of aristocracy that appear throughout the constitution. In fact, few indeed were the alterations that the constitution made in the then existing laws and polity of the province: even the names were retained. The judicial department was but little altered:—and the legislature not much more, except that instead of the "*House of Burgesses*," the popular branch is called "*the House of Commons*," a name as appropriate for this branch, as the *House of Lords* would be for the Senate. *The General Assembly* was the term by which the legislature was called under the provincial government, and it is retained in the constitution. The qualification of fifty acres of land, and the representation by counties, were taken from the laws of the province. In short, sir, the provincial laws and customs were the materials out of which the constitution was built, and the constitution is but little more than a compilation from these materials. And this is the monument of wisdom that we are told it is sacrilege to touch! Sir, it is right to reverence the work of our forefathers, but its being their work does not make it perfect; like ourselves they were erring men; nor do I hold with the maxim of the "Holy Alliance," that "*whatever is ancient, is good.*" Even admitting that the constitution was the best for the times in which it was made, sure its framers were not political prophets to foresee that it could suit equally well the conditions of future generations.

The old Congress, said Mr. F. that framed the articles of confederation, the first American government, was a body of men never surpassed for warmth of patriotism, clearness of intelligence, and force of sagacity; and yet, sir, these men, with all their wisdom and foresight, formed a government that in a few years began to tumble to pieces:—to save our infant republic, a new Convention was called, and a new Constitution was adopted. How is it, then, that the sages of the old Congress failed in their first government, and that the Congress of Halifax should at once have reached the point of perfection! It is not so;—our constitution is full of defects; and I will now proceed to point out some of them.

To dwell upon all the defects of the constitution, said Mr. F. would require more time than he could at present command. He would, therefore, only take up a part, and leave a wide field for his friends to occupy.

Of all the objectionable parts of our constitution, *the system of representation* is the most unjust and oppressive. Upon this, said he, I shall confine my remarks; and for the sake of being better understood, I shall consider, 1st. The representation of the people. 2dly. The representation of property; for the *theory* of the constitution seems to be, the representation of the people in one branch of the legislature, and of property in the other.

1st. Then as to the representation of the people. And here be it said, that in practice, the people are not represented at all. It is not the *people*, in the true meaning, it is the *counties*, that are represented. If the people were represented, numbers would form the basis of the system. The counties are as much represented in this House as the States are in the Senate of the U. States; but not upon the same principles, or with the same propriety. The states are distinct soveriegnties, and it is by compromise that they all have an equal weight in the Senate of the Federal Legislature; not so as regards the counties. There is not a greater disparity between the population of Rhode Island and New-York, than there is between Columbus and Rowan: and yet, in that branch of the Federal legislature where the people are represented, Rhode Island has only two members, while New-York has twenty-seven: but here in both the Senate and Commons, Columbus has as many members as Rowan—so that it is not the people, as a relative part of the whole, but the counties, as a kind of separate government, that are represented. The original of this feature in the constitution will be seen, when it is remembered that counties, in the first settlement of the province, were separate and distinct governments—we have altered the theory, but retained the practice. This then is a relic from the old colonial system; but, sir, come from where it may, it is a system under the operation of which, our state government has ceased to be a republic, and become a complete and perfect aristocracy. What is an aristocracy, but where *the few govern the many?* Is it not essential in a republic that *all* the citizens of the same grade of qualifications should have *an equal* participation in the rights and privileges of the government?—and that a *majority* shall rule? No government where these principles are absent, can merit the name of a republican government; and, sir, it will not be difficult to prove that this is the case under our constitution. To show that it is, said Mr. F. I ask your attention to a few calculations bottomed on the last census, and on the revenue laws of the state. Let me here premise, that in all calculations made on population, the *free population* alone is taken; for that is the only population entitled to representation under the constitution; and, when gentlemen are contending for the perfection of that instrument, they surely will not wish to assume data not recognized by it. Slaves are not felt in our legislature, either as population or as property; and where calculations are made to shew the operation of the system, we must confine ourselves to the provisions of that system. Mr. F. said he made these remarks, because some gentlemen may wish to assume the *federal numbers* as the data of calculations—an assumption which he could not admit.

View I. The State is divided into 62 counties, of very unequal extent and population,—yet each sending to the legislature the same number of members—making in all 193, including the borough representation. The free population of the state is 433,912 souls, which, divided by the number of members in the legislature, gives to each member 2248 souls; or, in other words, every 2248 souls, upon principles of equality, would be entitled to *one* representative. Take this then as the ratio of one member, and how will the result appear?—Why, the counties of Washington, Jones, Greene, Chowan, Columbus and Brunswick, each would be entitled to one member, while, upon the same calculation, Rowan would obtain 9, and Orange 7 members. But take the free population of Greene or Washington, as the ratio that shall send 3 members; and, then, each of the little counties just named, will retain their 3 members, while Rowan will send 27, Orange 22, and the other large counties in due proportion.

View II. To the six counties just named, add Tyrrel, Martin, Lenoir, Hyde, Gates and Carteret, making twelve counties. These twelve counties contain a population of 38,037 souls, while Rowan and Orange contain 37,963, nearly the same amount; but these twelve counties send 36 members, and Rowan and Orange only 6, exclusive of the borough representation.

View III. We have seen that twelve small counties contain 38,037 souls: contrast this with the population of twelve large counties, viz: Rowan, Orange, Lincoln, Guilford, Mecklenburg, Stokes, Rutherford, Burke, Iredell, Randolph, Surry, and Wake, with a population of 156,726. Thus 38,037 souls in certain small counties, send as many members to the legislature as 156,726 souls, existing in a like number of large counties—the twelve large counties contain 118,689 souls more than the twelve smaller ones.

View IV. The counties of Washington, Jones, Greene, Chowan, Brunswick, Columbus, Tyrrel, Martin, Lenoir, Hyde, Gates, Carteret, Ashe, Beaufort, Bladen, Bertie, Camden, Currituck, Franklin, Hertford, Haywood, Moore, Northampton, Nash, New-Hanover, Onslow, Pitt, Pasquotank, Perquimons, Warren, Wayne, Person and Richmond, in all 33, contain 144,928 souls, just about *one-third* of the free population of the state; yet they send 99 members, which is a majority of the whole legislature! Does it not plainly appear, from this view of the subject, that *one-third* of the population of the state completely govern and control the other *two-thirds?* What is this but aristocracy? The *few* govern the *many:* one-third controling two-thirds—making all the laws—appointing all the officers, judicial, executive and military? Again: the eleven large counties (omitting Wake) enumerated in *view 3d*, also contain about one-third of the free population of the state, viz. 144,041 souls; but these are entitled only to 33 members, or 66 less than what the same amount of population, in another part of the state, is entitled to.

Is this, said Mr. F. justice, or is it republicanism? Is this giving to the citizens of different sections of the state an equal participation in the rights and privileges of the government? Surely not. But perhaps this system has its palliatives! Since we have not an equal voice in making the laws and appointing the officers for their execution, perhaps, by way of atonement, we are exempted from bearing an equal share of the burdens of the state? No, sir, we pay our full share of the taxes, and, in times of danger, we furnish our full quota for the public defence. Yes, we are *taxed* by *population*—but we are *represented* by *counties*. What would gentlemen say, were we to propose as a law, that each county in the state should pay the same amount of taxes into the treasury, and in times of war that each county should furnish the same number of men for defence? We would soon be stunned by the cries of injustice! injustice! And, sir, where would there be any thing more unjust or oppressive in this, than that each county should have the same share in making the laws! But let us see the proportion of taxes paid by some of the counties, in comparison with that paid by others. The counties of Columbus, Carteret, Currrituck, Ashe, Tyrrel, Washington, Haywood, Hyde, Brunswick and Moore, ten in number, in the year 1819, from all the sources of taxation, as returned by the sheriffs, paid into the Treasury $4,195 85: while Rowan and Orange themselves paid within a fraction of $5,000. But nothing more strikingly exposes the injustice of our system of representation, than the fact, that there are a number of small counties that do not furnish taxes enough to pay the wages of their own members.

The counties of Currituck, Columbus, Carteret, Ashe, Tyrrel, Hyde and Haywood, in the year 1819, paid into the treasury $2,607, and for the same year their members drew out $3,441, or $834 more than was paid into the treasury.

Again: for the year 1820,

	Taxes paid into the Treasury.	*Pay drawn out by Members.*
Hyde	$407 24	$466 90
Tyrrel	384 29	435 40
Haywood	245 87	530
Carteret	406 09	449 80
Columbus	345 55	383 20
Currituck	460 62	468
Ashe	259 77	472 80
	$2,509 43	$3,206 10

From this sum of $2,509 43 deduct $168 50, repaid to the sheriffs of those counties for mileage in attending to make settlement, and you have the sum of $2,340 93 as the amount paid into the treasury for that year; while their members drew out the sum of $3,206 10, or $865 17, exceeding the amount of their taxes. The proportion of each county, the expenses of the judicial and executive branches of the government, is about $465 annually; which added to the $865 17 makes these seven counties an equal expense to the state of $4,120 over and above their taxes. At this rate, from the taking of the census in 1820 to 1830, when another enumeration will take place, they will have cost the treasury beyond their taxes, the sum of $41,000, a sum not very far short of the whole amount of the taxes of the last year on lands and slaves. Now, sir, is there any thing just or equitable in a system that operates in this manner? Is it not enough that we must permit these small counties to equal powers with the larger ones—Must we actually pay them for making laws for us?

I shall, now, said Mr. F. leave this part of the subject, and proceed to the next branch of it—*the representation of property*. It is a principle now universally acknowledged, that property ought to be felt in the councils of the government: not to have a predominating influence, but a proportionate weight. One of the great objects in establishing government is for the protection of property, and nine-tenths of all the taxes that support government, are raised directly or indirectly from property. It is, then, nothing more than justice and good policy that property should have something like a relative representation in the councils of this state. Is this the case under our constitution? Is the weight of property graduated and represented as it ought to be? Certainly not. One species of property only is represented, viz. land; and the land-holders have just double the weight in the legislature that population and every species of property put together have. And to make the system still worse, even land is very unequally and unfairly represented: 1st, as to value. The lands of Gates, Columbus, Lenoir, Ashe, Haywood, Perquimons, Pasquotank and Tyrrel, containing 1,300,000 acres of land, in 1815 were valued at $1,741,810. But the lands of Rowan alone were valued at $1,870,142, and Halifax at $2,802,513: And yet each of these poor counties have as much weight in the Senate as Rowan or Halifax. 2dly, as to extent. Rowan has a greater extent of territory than some four or five of the little counties just named—but she has no more influence in the Senate than either of them. Can there be any thing more unjust, than that the holder of fifty acres of the barren sand banks of Currituck, or the rocks of Haywood, not worth one cent per acre, should be entitled to vote for a senator, while the same privilege is denied to him that owns forty-nine acres of the rich bottom of the Roanoke, worth $50 per acre! How, sir, could this strange and unequitable provision have got into the constitution? Like all the rest—a mere copy from the colonial government. Under that government, fifty acres of land was a qualification to vote for a member of the House of Burgesses. By the act of 1764, which established by law the Church of England in the Province, fifty acres of land entitled a person to vote for Vestrymen; and by an act of 1723, only freeholders of fifty acres of land were permitted to keep a horse of a certain description. In fact, this freehold of fifty acres, seems to have been the general qualifier for all officers among the provincial law-givers; and perhaps for this reason it was carried into the constitution. Thus land weighs down population, and all other kinds of property put together, while slaves, our next valuable species of property, is neither felt in the legislature as property, nor as population.

Sir, said Mr. F. have I succeeded in shewing that there are defects in our constitution, that ought to be amended? If so, why not do it now? Can there ever be a season more favorable for such a work than the present? We are at peace with ourselves, and the world;—no violent factions harrass and vex the passions of the people;—the public mind is at rest, save on this one subject;—feelings of harmony and liberality reign throughout the land. It is a time, indeed, that invites to a review of our political institutions. It would seem as if the genius of our republic had lulled to repose the hydra of faction, on purpose to give her favorite people an opportunity to perfect their system of government; and, accordingly, we see our sister states availing themselves of the happy season. Massachusetts, that framed her government under more favorable circumstances than we did, has, nevertheless, revised her constitution. Maine, her eldest daughter, has erected a new one. Connecticut, the land of steady habits, the people that are fond of ancient things and prejudices, has remodelled her government, and made it more republican. The great state of New-York has just completed the important work, and given to the people a new and better constitution. Besides these, all the other old states have made important changes in their constitutions, and all the new states have held conventions and framed governments. What does all this prove? That the people of other states do not consider their constitutions perfect! How, then, does it happen that ours alone should require no amendment? And, sir, after all, what is it we ask of you? Not to lay violent hands on the constitution, tear it to pieces, and scatter it to the winds of heaven! No: only to put the question to the people—Will you, or will you not, have a Convention to revise the Constitution? Even if you doubt the propriety of altering the constitution, surely you will not withhold the question from the people. If a majority of the people are opposed to the calling of a convention, we will at once submit without a murmur: if a majority are in favor of the measure, then, surely, there is not a man on this floor so unjust and anti-republican as to prevent it, even if he could. Then let the question go to the people—to the source of all political power; and whatever they determine, let us, like good republicans, submit to. What is it that our eastern brethren fear from a convention? Are they afraid to trust the people with their own rights? Are the people of North-Carolina less enlightened, less virtuous, than those of the other states? Are they less enlightened and less virtuous now, than they were forty-years ago? Say not so!—it is a libel on the state!—on the march of the human mind!

But gentlemen apprehend, if a convention is called, that the power will fall into the hands of the people, and that a majority of them live in the West. Admit it, and what then? Ought the power not to rest with the people? And what have you to fear from the people of the west? Are our interests not the same? Are we not brothers? Can we in the west adopt any measure, or pass any law, that will injure you, without, at the same time, injuring ourselves? Surely not! No: we expect nothing from a convention but justice, but equal rights in common with the people in every other section of the state! These, sir, are our claims, and are they not just, and reasonable? We appeal to your magnanimity and republicanism. The rights that we claim, were won by the joint exertions of our forefathers. Your fathers and our fathers mingled their blood in the same holy cause: they won the boon together. Why, then, will you, in dividing, claim the greater half? Where is that love of justice, and of right, that fired the bosoms of our *Nashes, Davidsons*, and *Moores*, and their generous compatriots?—Has it fled forever? Say not so. May it return and inspire our eastern brethren with the influence of that sacred maxim, of doing unto others as you would wish others to do unto you. It is all we ask; give us but an equal participation with yourselves in the rights of the government, and we ask no more—this we ought to have, this we must have; and, without the smallest intention to menace, I may add—this *we will have*.

(Debate to be continued.)

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumb'ring at his back.

FOREIGN EXTRACTS.

LONDON, JAN. 5.—The project of the law of the public press proposed by the new French Ministers, is given in our preceding columns. These men pledged themselves, when seeking office, to dispense with the previous censorship, but actual possession of office appears to have had a wonderful effect upon their memory. They proposed to limit the exercise of the censorship, it is true, but in place of the curtailment, they substitute a measure of increased severity, which enables Goverement to suspend or entirely suppress any journal which has not the good fortune to find favour in their sight. It is not probable that a Ministry got into power by the affectation of liberal views, should survive the insult offered to public opinion on the proposals of a law that completely extinguishes the liberty of the press, and with it aims a deadly blow at the constitution and the liberties of the country.

German papers, and a Dutch Mail, the latter with papers to the 2d instant, arrived this morning. They contain an account of a curious affair between some Turkish and Russian soldiers on the Pruth, but was merely an accidental rencounter. The *Austrian Observer*, from the 19th to the 22d Dec. inclusive, has no news from Turkey and Greece. The story of the assassination of the Grand Seignior is now become an exploded fabrication.

There is no agitation in the funds this day. They remain steady.

The Government Officers were all bustle yesterday, and it is understood that several important orders were issued, with reference to the Declaration of war by Russia, which is now hourly expected.

[*Morning paper*

We understand that Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Paget, G. C. B. now commanding the Forces at Ceylon, is appointed Commander in Chief in the East Indies, from which the return of the Marquis of Hastings, who holds that appointment, as well as that of Governor-General, appears certain; as also that a Civilian will succeed the Marquis as Governor-General.

ib.

NEW LAW OF THE PRESS.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—Great expectation was to-day excited by a report which was spread in the morning, that Ministers had at last resolved to come forth from behind their veil of mystery and indecision, and to propose to the Legislature their new law for the journals. Accordingly, though no ministerial communication was announced, great numbers of people proceeded to the Chamber of Deputies.—The late change of the Cabinet, in consequence of the declared dissatisfaction of the Chamber—the withdrawing of the late ministerial project of law, when it was about to be discussed on account of its repugnance to public opinion—and the known sentiments of many of the Ultras against any other project that should involve a previous censorship (with which, nevertheless, it was supposed Ministers could not immediately dispense,) gave an extraordinary degree of interest to this first legislative essay of the new Ministry. It was presented to day. All the Ministers were present. The fruit of their protracted labours and renewed consultations cannot fail to inspire you with wonder, and may be considered as decisive of their fate. Their project has struck all the lovers of free discussion with horror. It embraces the censorship in certain cases, and introduces arbitrary power into the Courts when arbitrary power ceases in the censors. If the *Court Royal*, after a solemn sitting, and without a jury, thinks a journal conducted on bad principles, it may suspend and even suppress it. Of course any Opposition Journal may, in the opinion of the Ministry, be considered as conducted in a bad spirit. I have not been able to get you a copy of the new law, but the following is the substance of its most important provisions.

Art. 1.—No Journals, except those which at present exist, can henceforth appear without the authority of Government.

Art. 2.—The offences of the journals against individuals will be prosecuted in the ordinary manner.

Art. 3.—In case the spirit or general tendency of any journal or periodical writing shall be of a nature to injure the public peace, or the respect due to the religion of the State, or the other religions recognized in Faance, or the authority of the King, or the stability of constitutional institutions, the Royal Courts within the range of whose jurisdiction these journals are published, shall have the power, in a solemn audience, to suspend the said journals or even to suppress them.

Art. 4.—If, in the interval of the Session of the Chambers, grave circumstances should momentarily render insufficient the measures of guarantee and repression at present established, the cen-

sorship shall be immediately restored to activity, in virtue of a royal ordinance, countersigned by three Ministers.

The 5th article only states that the provisions of the former law, not repealed, shall remain.

German Papers and Dutch Mail.

Frontiers of Moldavia, Dec. 9.—The Turks near the Pruth are accustomed to lead their horses to drink in that river.—On the 6th, one of these horses broke loose and swam to the right bank. The Turks demanded it back: as the Cossacks did not immediately give it up, thirty-six or forty Turks swam on horseback over the Pruth to fetch back the horse; but the Cossacks received a reinforcement, surrounded the Turks, and conducted the whole detachment to Kischenew. As the Turks continue to increase in Moldavia, the Russians likewise strengthen themselves and draw together, particularly a large force of infantry on the Pruth, where a considerable park of artillery has also arrived.—The Turks go on in their usual mode in Moldavia; and as every thing about Jassey is consumed, they now begin to spread more in the country.—They hardly speak of any thing but of marching to Bessarabia and the Crimea. They have contrived to get into their hands all the gold and valuables that were to be found in Moldavia. According to their intentions, Moldavia and Wallachia are to be governed in future by two Pachas. Above 7,000 Hetarists are assembled in Bessarabia, and long impatiently for the moment when, as they believe, the affairs between the Porte and Russia will be decided.

Algemeine Zeitung, Dec. 24.

LATE FROM ST. DOMINGO.

NEW-YORK, FEB. 20.

We learn from Capt. Stinman, of the schr. Patty and Sally, arrived this morning, in 18 days from Port au Prince, that President Boyer left Port au Prince for the city of St. Domingo, on the 27th January, with from 13 to 15,000 troops, horse and foot. It was reported by some of the inhabitants, that the Patriot flag was flying at St. Domingo. Others said, that the Indigene flag had been hoisted there.

Lord Cochrane's entry into Lima.—(Extract of a letter from a British merchant at Lima, dated July 19, 1821:)—Yesterday Lord Cochrane made his entry into this city, and his reception was most flattering. A magnificent chariot, with four cream-coloured horses, was sent to Chorillos, a port about two leagues from Lima, for his reception, accompanied by the Cabildo and the chief officers of state.—His Lordship was received by the Archbishop, Bishops, and all the heads of the Convents, and conducted to the Palace, amidst the most enthusiastic shouts from the people, of "Viva la Patria," "Viva l'Amirante," &c. A magnificent dinner was prepared on this memorable occasion, of which Gen. San Martin, Lord Cochrane, and their staff, together with the great officers of state, and all the heads of departments, partook. Nothing can exceed the enthusiasm of the Peruvians at having their liberty. They naturally anticipate great advantages from that intercourse with the rest of the world which has been so long denied them, and appear particularly anxious to cultivate a friendly intercourse with England.

A letter from La Guayra, dated 30th of January, says—"A French man of war schooner arrived here on the 28th, having an envoy on board for the purpose of making some commercial arrangements with this government, and to intimate that the Colombian flag will be admitted into all the ports of France and her colonies. A salute was fired from the schooner on coming to anchor, which was returned by the batteries."

DOMESTIC.

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 22.—The Ice on the RIVER SCHUYLKILL had broken up, and was in immense masses yesterday and the day before above the Falls Bridge. At length the water was dammed to such a height, that a little after 4 o'clock last afternoon it raised the Falls Bridge from off the piers and abutments and carried it away entire. It struck against the mill just below the Falls and there a piece was broken off one end. The great body of the bridge, the roof, &c. &c. was then carried along on the bosom of the flood. It arrived in this condition at 20 minutes past 5, just above the Dam at Fair Mount. There were many spectators and great apprehension was felt for the safety of the Dam and the Upper Ferry Bridge.—The apprehensions were quickly dispelled. The mass of floating timber, bound together by bolts and bars, which had been the Falls bridge, was no sooner precipitated over the Dam than it was broken into ten thousand pieces. It is believed that the bridge thus destroyed cost $35,000. It is a serious loss to the proprietors and to the public.

February 25.—On Saturday last the ice in the Delaware began to move, and our navigation is now completely open, after an embargo of fifty-two days. Several vessels came up to the Wharves yesterday afternoon; and those remaining below may be soon expected up. We hope soon to see our Wharves enlivened by "the hum of commerce and the stir of trade." [*Gaz.*

The breaking up of the rivers has occasioned very high freshets in most of the northern states. The bridge from Warren street to Bloomsburg at Trenton (New Jersey) was swept away on Thursday night; and the Old Stone Bridge leading from Greene street to Mill-Hill fell in on Friday morning. This ancient bridge is associated in our recollection with some memorable events. It was the passage over the bridge which in January 1777, Washington defended against Lord Cornwallis. It was on this bridge that the triumphal arch was erected, that the hero passed under, at the close of the war on his way to New-York—when the girls chaunted songs to his praise, and strewed it with flowers. But it fell while the feu de joie was firing to celebrate the return of the 90th anniversary. Mills and mill-dams have been swept off in various places. Both of the bridges at Milford, and the bridges at Saugatuck and Norwalk were swept away. The stage broke through the bridge over Mill creek at Durham, about 20 miles from New Haven—two passengers, a Frenchman and an American, were drowned. Two ladies crossing the bridge at White Plains, in a sleigh, "the water at the time overflowing the bridge, jumped out, were carried away by the current and drowned." "At Elizabethtown one of the bridges is gone, and the mill dams much injured. At Bridgetown, a bridge gone. The bridge across Boundbrook creek is rendered impassable. At New Brunswick several sloops were driven on the Meadows: some of the docks injured."

"The Chain Bridge at Brandywine and part of the mill adjoining the southern abutment have been carried away, together with a number of small buildings on the margin of the stream. We have heard of one life being lost, and it is to be feared there are several more. The extent of damages is beyond conjecture. It is rumoured that every bridge on the Brandywine within 20 miles of this place has been swept away; the dam at the Barley mill is gone; how many more, the height of the water prevents our ascertaining. *Newport Bridge* on the Christiana is carried away; likewise Thomas's mill and dam at St. Georges."

NEW-YORK, FEB. 28.

Gratifying Intelligence.—We learn by the ship Hope, from Montevideo, that the United States' ship *Franklin*, Captain Stewart, and schr. *Dolphin*, Lieut. Com. Conner, arrived at Rio de Janeiro on the 30th November, from New-York, all well.

Shortly after coming to anchor, Capt. Stewart, during a heavy rain, went on shore, and paid his respects to the public authorities, and the next day there was an interchange of salutes. It was not known when the Franklin would proceed round Cape Horn.

There was no political news at Montevideo, and the last accounts from Lima (to Sept. 21) represented all as quiet in that quarter.

THE DEAD ALIVE.

PORT GIBSON, FEB. 1.

An article is going the round of the eastern papers, copied from the Arkansas Gazette, headed "Indian Murder," stating, upon the authority of a gentleman from the Mississippi, that a horrid murder had been committed by the Choctaws upon *nine United States' Surveyors*, about 150 miles from Port Gibson.

We confess ourselves in fault for not having noticed this article before. It is three months since the outrage was said to have been committed, and we have never heard it from any other source than Arkansas. The gentleman from the Mississippi was misinformed by Col. Nichols, or played off a mischievous hoax upon the Gazette. We believe there is no record of the Choctaws ever having committed murder upon a white man in their territory. Their pacific disposition is proverbial. [*Correspondent.*

THE PIRATES.

We are happy to hear from Washington, that government are engaged in preparing an extensive expedition against the pirates, which must go far to sweep the land as well as the seas of them.—The Macedonian, under the gallant and accomplished capt. Biddle, with four smaller vessels, the whole equipment comprehending about two hundred *marines*, will be ready to sail in about a month, with instructions, at once becoming the honor and interest of our country, and dictated by what may continue to be, as it has been, the impotence or indifference of the local authorities, which allow the nefarious outcasts shelter, if not unrestricted supplies. In short, if the government of Cuba will not or cannot execute its obligations to us and to all other powers, frequenting the neighboring seas, whilst all proper courtesy is observed to those authorities, our executive means to put an end, at any rate, to the merciless cruelties and ravenous plunders perpetrated upon our citizens, which have painfully and too long, been the occurrences of every day.

One of the modes of accomplishing this, with effect, will be to assign suitable stations to our force, in order permanently to watch them, and occasionally to land and cut them off. These measures will at length not only redeem, but do honor to the American character, and are loudly called for by every dictate of that protection, due to commerce and those concerned in it. [*Balt. Tel.*

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 19, 1822.

THE CONVENTION.

We have this week commenced the publication of the debate on Mr. Fisher's resolutions in the House of Commons, during the late session of the General Assembly, which we shall continue until we get through with it. The public will now have a full and fair view of the arguments which the East use to justify them in opposing the wishes of the people, and in refusing to submit to their decision a question which vitally affects their interests, and which they alone should decide. The public will judge for themselves whether the East have fairly met the question, and directly replied to the arguments and reasoning of the West; or whether they have only "talked about it, and about it," and endeavored by subterfuge and declamation, to supply the lack of argument, and to overcome such stubborn things as *facts*. We recommend to such of our readers who do not keep a regular file of this paper, to preserve at least the numbers containing this debate: if nothing more, they will be valuable to them for reference.

If any farther examples than those already furnished, were necessary, to show the oppressive inequality of our present system of representation, one may be found in the vote on the resolutions upon which the debate took place. On that question 38 counties voted against the resolutions, and 24 for them; but the 24 counties contain between 60 and 70,000 free souls more than the 38 counties. So that in truth and in fact, a large majority of the free people of North-Carolina, by their representatives, voted for calling a Convention; but the minority put their veto to it. These things cannot long continue.

A British Review, the *Eclectic*, for August, 1821, contains a notice of a new work, entitled "The Occupation of Amelia Island by M'Gregor, &c. Sketches of the Province of East-Florida; and Anecdotes illustrative of the Habits and Customs of the Seminole Indians." The only anecdote quoted is concerning "Milly Francis," or "Emily, the hapless Indian maid;" which we have given below. It agrees, in its material point, with the interesting account of the same event related by a correspondent of ours in the 89th number of the Carolinian: but respecting her conduct, when *M'Krimmon or young R****, after a knowledge of her misfortunes, sought her out, and offered her his hand, the two accounts widely differ. Our correspondent states, that she acknowledged that she loved her R***; that she loved him from the first; but that, unfortunate as she was, deprived of kindred, and friends, and a country, she could not consent to make him also unhappy, by connecting his fate with hers: but according to the English narrative, she rejected the grateful M'Kimmon, by telling him that she was not influenced by any personal motive, and that she would have done the same for any other unfortunate person, in a similar situation. It is, to be sure, of very little importance which account is the correct one, as either is highly honorable to her, and ensures for her our warmest admiration: but we leave it to our readers to judge, whether the *American* account does not place her before us in a much more endearing and interesting light, by exhibiting in her all the tenderness and feeling of the most *civilized* female, combined, at the same time, with that loftiness of spirit, that keen and lasting sense of injury, characteristic of the children of the forest, which she so forcibly and so feelingly displayed, when she told her R***, that "all other white men, besides himself, she hated: it was her pride and her duty to do so, because they were the *murderers of her father.*" We have no doubt that our correspondent's description of Emily is correct; that she is every thing which he has stated her to be; and that, had she been placed in like circumstances, she would have been in no respect inferior to Pocahontas. In every thing that constitutes nobleness of character; in every quality which entitles its possessor to be loved and admired, she might not only bear honorable comparison with the preserver of Capt. Smith, but even with others who imagine they hold a much more distinguished rank in the scale of being than the daughter of an Indian King, the unsophisticated child of nature, possessed of all the virtues which adorn, without the vices which disgrace, civilization. For an act like that of EMILY FRANCIS, in the virtuous days of Greece and Rome, a statue would have been decreed; for an act like that the memory of Pocahontas has been hallowed; and for that act history will do justice to the lofty spirited, the tender hearted EMILY.

The following is the account as given in the *Eclectic Review:*

"A straggler from the militia of Georgia, named M'Krimmon, was captured by the Indians, and was about to be sacrificed to Indian vengeance; tied to the stake, the tomahawk raised to terminate his existence, no chance appeared of escape. At that moment Milly Francis, the daughter of Hillis Hadjo, placed herself between the executioner and his victim, and arrested his uplifted arm; then throwing herself at the feet of her father, she implored the life of his prisoner. It was granted, and he was liberated. To the honor of M'Krimmon, it must be added, that some time after, learning that Milly Francis had given herself up, with others of her unfortunate race, in a state of wretched destitution, to the commander at Fort Claiborne, he immediately set forward to render her assistance, determined to make her his wife, and thus in some sort repay the noble and disinterested generosity of his saviour. Milly, upon learning the intention of M'Krimmon, declared she was not influenced by any personal motive, that she should have acted in the same way for any other unfortunate victim, and therefore declined his offer."

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

[On Monday, our readers are apprized of Mr. Randolph having moved and carried an adjournment of the House, on the premature report of Mr. Pinkney's death. The event having now happened, we publish Mr. Randolph's observations on the occasion.]

Mr. Randolph rose, he said, to announce to the House a fact, which, he hoped, would put an end, at least for this day, to all further jar or collision, here or elsewhere, among the members of this body. Yes, for this one day, at least, said he, let us say, as our first mother said to our first father,

"While yet we live, scarce one short hour perhaps,
Between us two let there be peace."

I rise to announce to the House the not unlooked for death of a man who filled the first place in the public estimation, in the first profession in that estimation, in this or in any other country. We have been talking of General Jackson, and a greater than him is, not here, but gone forever! I allude, Sir, to the boast of Maryland, and the pride of the United States—the pride of all of us—but particularly the pride and ornament of the profession of which you, Mr. Speaker, are a member, and an eminent one. He was a man with whom I lived, when a member of this House, and a new one too—and ever since he left it for the other—I speak it with pride—in habits, not merely negatively friendly, but of kindness and cordiality. The last time that I saw him was on Saturday—the last Saturday but one—in the pride of life, and full possession and vigor of all his faculties, in that lobby. He is now gone to his account, (for as the tree falls, so it must lie,) where we must all go—where I must very soon go, and by the same road too, the course of nature—and where all of us, put off the evil day as long as we may, must also soon go. For what is the past but as a span, and which of us can look forward to as many years as we have lived? The last act of intercourse between us was an act, the recollection of which I would not now be without, for all the offices that all the men of the United States have filled, or ever shall fill. He had, indeed his faults—foibles, I should rather say; and, Sir, who is without them? Let such, and such only, cast the first stone. And these foibles, faults if you will, which every body could see, because every body is clear sighted in regard to the faults and foibles of others—he, I have no doubt, would have been the first to acknowledge, on a proper representation of them. Every thing now is hidden to us—not, God forbid! that utter darkness rests upon the grave, which, hideous as it is, is lighted, cheered, and warmed by fire from Heaven—not the impious fire fabled to be stolen from Heaven by the heathen, but by the spirit of the living God, whom we all profess to worship, and whom I hope we shall spend the remainder of this day in worshipping, not with mouth-honor, but in our hearts; in spirit and truth—that it may not be said of us, also, "This people draweth nigh unto me with their mouth and honoreth me with their lips, but their heart is far from me." Yes, it is just so. He is gone. I will not say that our loss is irreparable; because such a man as *has* existed may exist again. There *has been* a Homer; there has been a Shakspeare; there has been a Milton; there has been a Newton. There *may* then be another PINKNEY; but there is now none. And it was to announce this event I have risen. I am, said Mr. R. almost inclined to believe in presentiments. I have been *all* along as well assured of the fatal termination of that disease with which he was affected, as I am now. And I have dragged my weary limbs before sunrise to the door of his sick chamber, (for I would not intrude upon the sacred sorrows of his family,) almost every morning since his illness. From the first I had almost no hope. I move you, sir, that this House do now adjourn.

A numerous herd of rein-deer, under the care of a family of Lapland shepherds, are just arrived in England. They will be sent, in a few days, to the extensive wastes and heaths in Berkshire, which are found to produce, in great abundance, the Lichen Rougiferinus, on which these noble animals feed. Most of the females are with young, and the strongest hopes are entertained of their being added to our stock of useful and domestic quadrupeds. They are perfectly tame; the flesh the most exquisite venison; and their milk of nearly the consistence of cream, and of the finest flavor and nutritive quality.—The people (who brought their houses, furniture, sledges, &c. with them) are the most diminutive of the human race, never reaching the height of five feet. They are clothed in the skin of the rein-deer, with its thick fur outside. *Eng. paper.*

Gig for Sale.

THE subscribers have in their possession for sale, a new pannel Gig, made in New-York, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

RANDOLPH & YOUNG.

Salisbury, March 18, 1822. 93

Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public generally, that he has taken charge of that large and commodious building, situated on the Yadkin river, at Beard's Bridge, Rowan county, N. C. where he has opened a house of private entertainment, for the accommodation of all those who may please to call on him.

J. L. VAUGHAN.

4wt97

Notice.

WILL be sold, at Public Vendue, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Saturday, the 13th day of April next, all the negroes belonging to the estate of Robert Torrance, deceased—consisting of one fellow, one small boy, some old and some young wenches, and several children. Conditions will be made known on the day of sale.

JNO. McCLELLAND, *Executor.*

March 16th, 1822. 4wt96

10 Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 10th instant, an indented apprentice, by the name of Elijah Langley, about 20 years of age. Whoever will return the said runaway, shall receive the above reward, but no charges paid.

VERNON SMOOT.

Rowan County, N. C.
March 14, 1822. 2wt94p

A Runaway

WAS taken up and confined in the jail of this county on the 6th of March, 1822, who says his name is *HENRY*. He is a mulatto, 18 or 20 years of age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, and has on a homespun coat, and blue cotton pantaloons. He says he belongs to Samuel Thompson, of Grenville District, S. C. that he stole a horse, saddle and bridle from his master, and lost the horse at Queen's ferry. He brought a bridle with him to jail, which he says he stole. The owner is requested to come and prove property and pay charges agreeably to law.

JOHN ZIMMERMAN, *Jailer.*

Lincolnton, N. C. March 11, 1822.——t95

WHEREAS my wife, *Margaret Hicks*, has absconded from my house, bed and board, without a just cause for so doing; I therefore forewarn all people against harboring, comforting, or trusting her on my account, as I will not pay any debt she may contract.

BENJAMIN F. HICKS.

Rowan Co. March 18, 1822.——t95p

Sale of Lands.

THE following tracts of land will be sold, to satisfy the taxes due on them for 1820, on the third Monday of April next, at the Court-House in Salisbury, viz:

190 acres, belonging to Allen Cook: tax, $1 01.

161 do. belonging to Thomas Pollard: tax, $00 50.

196 do. belonging to Julius Daniel: tax, $1 05.

JOHN BEARD, *former Sheriff.*

Salisbury, March 2, 1822.——6w91

State of North-Carolina,

WILKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1822......George Parks, & Co. *vs.* James Gray......Original Attachment. Summons Jesse Allison as Garnishee. It appearing to the court, that James Gray, the defendant in this case, resides in another state, it is ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, for the defendant to appear at the next court to be held for said county, on the fifth Monday in April next, and replevy, plead to issue, or demur, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against him.

A copy from the minutes,

tc29A R. MARTIN, *C. W. C. C.*

State of North-Carolina,

WILKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1822......John Dula and wife, and others, *vs.* Ephraim Allison and others...... Petition for Partition. It appearing to the court, that the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this state, it is ordered by the court, that publication be made for three weeks in the Western Carolinian, that the defendants appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Wilkes, at the Court-House in Wilkesboro', and plead, answer, or demur, otherwise the petition will be heard exparte, and judgment entered accordingly.

A copy from the minutes,

3w91 R. MARTIN, *C. W. C. C.*

The Celebrated Horse

NAPOLEON,

NOW in full health and vigor, will stand the ensuing season at my stable in Salisbury, at the moderate price of twelve dollars the season, which sum may be discharged by the payment of ten dollars, if paid at any time within the season; six dollars the single leap, to be paid when the mare is covered, with liberty of turning to the season afterwards; and twenty dollars for insurance, which will be demanded as soon as the mare is discovered to be with foal, or the property exchanged.

The season will commence the 14th of March, and end the 1st of August. Mares sent from a distance will be kept on moderate terms. Proper care and attention will be paid, but not liable for accidents or escapes of any kind.

MICHAEL BROWN.

March 1st, 1822.

DESCRIPTION.

NAPOLEON is a beautiful sorrel, sixteen hands and one inch high, of most excellent symmetry, and possesses as much power and activity as any horse on the continent; and as a Race Horse, stands unrivaled.

3wt99 M. B.

Poetry.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

LOVE'S BILLET-DOUX.

Love wrote a billet—what do you think
Was Love's paper, pen and ink?
Not such things as mortals use;
Ink of sable, quill of goose,
Pewter stand, and paper wove
Out of rags, wont do for Love.
He cut the heart of a dove in two,
And mixed the drops with honey dew;
In an amber vase he plac'd it then,
And went to seek for a lover's pen.
He plucked a ray from the setting sun,
A plume of light, as the day is done,
For Love is warm, tho' night invades,
And Love is bright among the shades.
He waited till the stars arose,
Ere he his billet would compose;
He wrote on rose leaves, newly blown,
Because their fragrance is his own.
A glass of *capillaire* he quaffed,
Then laughing wrote, and writing laughed.
"We were for each other born,
"We are from each other torn;
"Where we should, then let us be,
"I with you, and you with me."
Love copied then his Billet-Doux,
One for me and one for you;
He sealed them with his own dear kiss,
And sent them by the mail of bliss.

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

MAJOR GENERAL GREENE.

[From the 2d volume of President Dwight's Travels.]

"The Honorable Nathaniel Greene, a Major General in the army of the U. States, and during the latter part of the revolutionary war, Commander in Chief of the army in the Southern States, was a citizen of Providence.—This gentleman was born at Warwick in the year 1740. His parents were of the sect of Friends. In early life he was fond of study and reflection: and particularly attached to the history of military transactions. In Providence he established himself as a merchant; and acquired a distinguished character in the estimation of his fellow citizens. After the battle of Lexington, he went as Brig General at the head of three regiments to Cambridge. In August, 1776, he was raised to the rank of Maj. General; and very honorably distinguished himself in the following December and January, by his gallant behaviour at the battles of Trenton and Princeton: as he did the succeeding year in the battle of Germantown. In March, 1778, he accepted the place of Quarter Master General, on the condition of retaining his rank, and his command during the periods of action.—This year he signalized himself, June 28th, at the battle of Monmouth, and in the action on Rhode Island the following August.

After the defeat of Gen. Gates at Camden, August 16, 1780, he was appointed to the chief command of the military force in the Southern States. Upon this command he entered in circumstances, which would have discouraged almost any other man. After the miserable defeat above mentioned, that part of the country was, in a sense, overrun by the British.—Multitudes of the inhabitants had already joined the enemy. Multitudes more were on the point of following their example. The rest, tho' sufficiently firm and resolute, were continually wounded by the defection of their neighbours, and perpetually in fear of the ravages of invasion. Col. Williams had, indeed, with the aid of his generous companions, Tracy, Banan, Campbell, Shelby, and Cleveland, checked the progress of the enemy by the gallant action at King's mountain; as had Gen. Sumpter by two honorable efforts at Broad and Tiger rivers.—But their force was too small to obstruct, in any serious degree, a well appointed and victorious army, commanded by officers of distinguished talents.

In these circumstances Gen. Greene commenced the arduous business of recovering this country from the British. At his arrival, he found himself at the head of 2000 men, including 1200 militia. These he divided; and sent one part under Brig. General Morgan into the district of Ninety-six; the other he himself led to Hick's Creek on the north side of the Peedee. Morgan was attacked by Lt. Col. Tarlton, a brave and skilful partisan, at the head of a superiour force. But he repulsed the attack, and gained a complete victory. Lord Cornwallis, with the whole British army, pursued Morgan's detachment; at the head of which General Greene, after a rapid journey, placed himself, and conducted it with such felicity and success, as to reach the main body, in spite of one of the most vigorous pursuits in history. He was, however, still pursued with the same celerity until he arrived in Virginia: but he completely eluded the vigilance of the enemy.

The moment the pursuit ceased, having received a reinforcement, he marched after Lord Cornwallis; and gave him battle at Guilford Court House, now Martindale. Victory declared for the British; but cost them so dear, as to produce all the consequences of a defeat. Lord Cornwallis retreated.—Greene immediately following him, and finding that he was directing his course to Virginia, returned to South Carolina, and marched at the head of 1100 men within a mile of Camden, then defended by Lord Rawdon with 900 men. The British Commander attacked him. He was again defeated; but with so little advantage to the victors, that his lordship found himself obliged to burn a considerable part of his baggage, and to retire to the south side of the Santee. Greene, in the mean time, directed his several detachments with such skill, and the highly meritorious officers, by whom they were led, employed with such activity and gallantry, that a great part of the British posts in Carolina, and Georgia, were rapidly re-taken, and a considerable number of the troops, by which they were defended, made prisoners. He then made an unsuccessful attempt on the post at Ninety-Six; and was obliged to raise the siege by the approach of Lord Rawdon. He next moved his force to the south side of the Congaree. The British having collected theirs, passed that river also, and took post on the Eutaw Springs, on the south side of the Santee. Here Greene determined to attack them in their encampment; and the consequence of his attack was a victory, which ended the war in this part of the Union. Gen. Greene took the command of the southern troops near the close of the year 1780. The battle of the Cowpens fought on Jan. 17th; and that of the Eutaw Springs on the 6th Sept. following. The troops under his command were chiefly new raised, half armed, half clothed, and often half fed. They were, however, brave determined men; and wanted nothing but the usual advantages of war, to meet any soldiers in equal numbers, on fair ground. Within nine months, therefore, did this illustrious man, aided by a band of gallant officers, recover with these troops the three Southern States from a veteran army of superior force, commanded by officers of great merit, and furnished with every accommodation. The country he found in a state of extreme suffering and despondency. His progress through it was a source of perpetual personal hardship, intense labour, and unremitted anxiety. Seven months was he in the field, without taking off his clothes, even for a single night. At times he was obliged to ask bread of his own soldiers; themselves miserably supplied with food.—Yet he never desponded.—"Nil desperandum" was the motto of his military life. The very letters, which conveyed to Congress, and to general Washington, accounts of the difficulties with which he struggled, contain also, proofs of his invincible fortitude and resolution. When he was advised, after he had retreated from Ninety-six, to retire into Virginia; he answered, "I will recover South Carolina, or die."

With this gentleman I was well acquainted. His person was above the middle stature, well formed, and invested with uncommon dignity. His mind, possessed of vast resources, was bold in conceiving, instantaneous in discerning, comprehensive in its grasp, and decisive in its determinations.—His disposition was frank, sincere, amiable and honorable; and his manners were easy, pleasant, affable, and dignified. Seldom has the world witnessed superior respectability.

This great man died June 19th, 1786, at his own house in Georgia, when he had commenced his 47th year."

FROM THE PITTSBURG GAZETTE.

Arms of the United States.—Altho' the study of Heraldry may not be very amusing to our Republican readers, yet, as the eagle with extended wings, grasping the arms of war and olive of peace, is constantly presented to our eyes, in some way or other, it may not be uninteresting to give a history and an explanation of the arms of our country.

In June, 1782, when Congress was about to form an amorial device for a seal for the Union, Charles Thomson, Esq. the then Secretary, with the Hon. Dr. Arthur Lee, and E. Boudinot, members of Congress, called on Mr. William Barton, and consulted him on the occasion. The great seal for which Mr. Barton furnished these gentlemen with devices was adopted by Congress on the 29th of June, 1782. The device is as follows:

Arms.—Paleways of thirteen pieces, argent,* gules, a chief azure; the escutcheon on the breast of the American Eagle, displayed proper, holding in his dexter talon an olive branch, and in his sinister a branch of thirteen arrows, all proper; and in his beak a scroll, with the motto, "*E pluribus unum.*"

The Breast—Over the head of the Eagle, which appears over the escutcheon, a glory, or breaking through a cloud proper, and surrounding stars, forming a constellation, *argent* on an azure field.

Reverse—A pyramid unfinished.

In the zenith an eye in a triangle, surrounded with a glory. Over the eye these words, "*Annuit cœptis.*"

Remarks and explanations—The escutcheon is composed of the chief pale, the two most honorable ordinaries. The thirteen pieces pale represent the several states of the Union, all joined in one solid compact entire, supporting a chief which unites the whole and represents Congress. The motto alludes to the Union.

The pales in the arms are kept closely united by the chief, and the chief depends on that Union, and the strength resulting from it, for its support, to denote the confederacy of the States, and the preservation of the Union, through Congress.

The colors of the pales are those used in the flag of the United States of America. White signifies purity and innocence: red, hardiness and valor; and blue, the color of the chief, signifies vigilance, perseverance and justice. The olive branch and arrows denote the power of peace and war, which is exclusively vested in Congress.

The *crest* or constellation denotes a new State taking its place and rank among other foreign powers.

The escutcheon borne on the breast of an American Eagle, without any other supporters, denotes that the United States ought to rely on their own virtue.

The pyramid on the reverse signifies strength and devotion; its unfinished state refers to the infancy of the American government. The eye over it, and the motto, "*Annuit cœptis,*" "He sanctions our endeavors," allude to the many signal interpositions of Providence in favor of the American cause.

The following letter was written by Charles Thomson, Esq. to W. Barton, Esq. enclosing him a copy of the device:—

"Sir: I am much obliged to you for the perusal of the Elements of Heraldry, which I now return. I have just dipped into it so far as to be able to be satisfied that it may afford a fund of entertainment, and may be applied by a state to useful purposes.

"I enclose you a copy of the device by which you have displayed your skill in heraldic science, and which meets with general approbation.

Yours,
CHARLES THOMSON."

* In Heraldry, Argent signifies white, Gules, red, and Azure blue; where these colors cannot be emblazoned, they are represented on seals, &c. as follows, Argent by a perfect blank; Red by perpendicular, and Azure by horizontal lines. The Chief in our arms, on the horizontal lines in the upper quarter of the escutcheon, or eagle's breast.

Mr. Campbell the Editor of the New London Monthly Magazine, in his number for December last, has entered pretty warmly into a defence of the American character. He says, "he has no desire to excuse himself for one article, which has given offence, rather too justly, on the other side of the Atlantic. He inserted it without reflection, but had observed its unfairness, and felt dissatisfied with himself for having published it, long before the fair and temperate reply which Mr. Everitt made to it reached him." In speaking of a friend's communication, whose object is to do away the literary feuds between England and America, but whose manner of effecting this purpose he censures, Mr. Campbell observes, "for his own part he believes he has known more Americans than the writer of that paper. Possibly in the course of his life, not less than a hundred—men of various vocations, characters and degrees of education. He has argued with them, and heard them argue on national subjects; but he can safely declare that he never thought them more boisterous than other men; on the contrary, rather distinguished, in general, by coolness and self-possession. Exceptions of warmth, as among the people of all countries when their prejudices are ruffled, he may have observed; but unmeasured hatred or redress, never." After complaining of the bitterness, which English publications mingle with their occasional acts of justice towards this country, we have the following judicious remarks. "By wrangling with the only nation that speaks English, we render the only foreign newspaper that an uneducated Englishman can read, to the utmost extent in our power, a gazette for his causes of discontent. If the American press be despicable, the surest token of our contempt would be silence—if it be formidable, it is better to be at peace than at war with it. If America has been violent in this war of words, it is clear that we have not been moderate. It were better that the language recording the ties of an American affinity to us, were not the only one, perhaps in the world, in which he can read humiliating truths or irritating falsehoods about his country, and expressions of contempt.—How degrading to both countries was the spectacle, when the American press accused Englishmen of stirring their punch with the amputated fingers of Irish rebels and when England retorted by charging American parents with letting their children run drunk about the streets." His observations on this topic are thus handsomely concluded: "the sober part of the British community will scarcely require an excuse for his having spoken thus respectfully of the Americans. It was a duty peculiarly imposed upon him by the candid manner of Mr. Everitt's reply; and it was otherwise, as he felt in his heart, deservedly claimed by a people eulogized by Burke and Chatham—by a land that brings such recollections to the mind as the wisdom of Washington and Franklin, and the heroism of Warren and Montgomery."

[*Charleston Mercury.*

Anecdote of a preacher in Paris, known by the name of little father Andrew.

A quick presence of mind often rescues a man from gross mistakes, into which he may have unavoidably plunged; as for instance:—The little doctor being to preach one day in the church of his convent, in order that no part of his time should go by unoccupied during the prayers previous to the sermon, was playing a game at cards in his room with an inmate; but the bell ringing for him to mount the pulpit, just as they were in a warm debate about the hands they held, he said he could not then stay to decide the matter, therefore tucked both up into the sleeve of his gown, for a fair discussion of the matter after sermon.

The subject of the discourse was the immorality of the times, the too great indulgence of the dangerous passions, particularly of gaming, against which he inveighed with all the warmth and zeal he was master of; and both which he could affect to an amazing degree. But when carried away by the torrent of his declamation, on finding the people very attentive to him, he raised up his hands to Heaven, to intercede for them; down from his sleeve, that had been somehow loosened by the vehemence of his gesticulation, fell the two hands of cards, which incident made some people look with a pious concern.

The little doctor, whilst others burst into a violent fit of laughter, stunned for a moment at so unexpected a disaster in the midst of his sermon, that had gone on so efficaciously, bethought him on a sudden of a stratagem. As he espied a young child not far from the pulpit, he beckoned to it, saying, "Come hither, my dear, gather up those cards lying on the floor, and bring them to me," which the child did; he then asked the name of each card, which the young one accurately told; he next questioned it about the catechism, of which the infant was entirely ignorant. Little Andrew dismissed the child, and looking round the audience, with an air of indignation, (secretly triumphing in his heart at the same time,) he cried aloud—"Wicked fathers and mothers, is not this a scandalous, and a most flagrant proof of what I have advanced that in this abandoned, this impious age, nothing is thought of but gambling!—Here is almost an infant that completely knows every card in the pack, is thoroughly learned in the Devil's book, yet is so absolutely ignorant of the book of his salvation! What early sacrifices do you make of the hearts of your children to the prince of darkness! Ye more than parricide parents! Ye betrayers of their souls to a miserable eternity!" He kindled the fire so fast, and fired upon the people so vehemently, that it alarmed the very faculty, and made them depart fully convinced, that what was in itself an unlucky accident had been a powerful premeditated scheme of the preacher, to rebuke their dissoluteness, and bring them to repentance. In some years after he divulged how the fact really happened.

SELECTIONS.

No two qualities in the human mind are more essentially different, though often confounded, than pride, and vanity: the proud man entertains the highest opinion of himself; the vain man strives only to infuse such an opinion into the minds of others; the proud man thinks admiration his due; the vain man is satisfied if he can but obtain it: pride by stateliness demands respect; vanity by little artifices solicits applause: pride, therefore, makes men disagreeable, and vanity ridiculous.

Whoever appears to have a great deal of cunning, must, in reality, have but very little; for if he had much, he would have enough to conceal it.

The vice of ingratitude cannot be so frequent as it is usually represented; because the instances of real and disinterested obligations, from whence alone it can proceed, are very rare.

He, who will not change his principles, will find himself, in a little time, under a necessity to change his party.

Religious.

Extracts from a sermon of the Rev. Dr. Wilmer, of Alexandria, D. C. preached June 24, 1820, at the request of Brooke Chapter of Royal Arch Masons. The following passage on "faith unfeigned," contains one of the most conclusive arguments we remember to have ever seen.—*Winchester Republican.*

To hold sentiments hostile to christianity is one thing—every man has a right to think for himself upon his own peril and responsibility—but when he undertakes to teach them to others, and endeavors to sap the faith and hope and consolations of his neighbor, I know not by what law of charity he can excuse his conduct. Supposing for a moment that christianity were a fable, yet its veriest enemies have admitted that it holds out the purest morality, the surest motives to resignation under calamity, the highest sources of consolation and hope that were ever made known. Suppose that the believers in christianity are a poor, deluded, ignorant people; still the question occurs, Why rob us of our hopes? If it be a delusion, it is a happy delusion. Imagination makes things real; why then rob us of our real treasure? Here we are shipwrecked on the ocean of life; here we are buffeting its various ills, and we find religion to be the only bark which rides the waves in every storm.... the only anchor that supports our hopes. But lo! the sceptic comes to our relief: he bids us abandon this as only an imaginary refuge: he bids us shake off our fears and doubts. And what does he offer as a substitute? Ask him but that question, and you at once confound him. What will he give us in place of our hopes?—Take away religion, and what have we to keep us from sinking under the waves of adversity and sorrow—what comfort when we kneel at the dying bed of one tender and beloved—what light to shed upon that ocean vast and dark which spreads before us, when we are obliged to launch away upon its bosom? Who steals my purse, steals trash; but he who robs me of this sweet hope, robs me of that which is dearer than the riches of Golconda and Peru. Allowing it to be a false hope, it does not less show the value of it to one who confides in it, nor the cruelty of him who would rob him of it. Even supposing religion to be false, it has the advantage in this life in point of virtue and happiness; and at the bar of heaven certainly the christian will fare as well as the unbeliever. But supposing christianity to be true at last, how dreadful is the state of the comparison against the unbeliever. The bare possibility of its being true is enough to give torment to a reasonable man, who is not provided for that contingency.—So that our rock is stronger than theirs, our enemies being judge-